

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

interesting group of moths, the Bombycidæ, which contain the silk-worms of the old and the new world.

If, while reading the account of the American Silk-worm given in this journal, the reader wishes to become acquainted with its numerous allies, he cannot do better than consult the well-executed plates accompanying the papers under review. In several articles, such as those on the Sphinges and Zygænidæ, or Day-flying moths, of the Island of Cuba, prepared by the first-named author, and also accompanied by lithographic plates, many facts are adduced to show how close is the connection between the tropical insect fauna of Cuba, and the more temperate fauna of the United States. Without bringing out such interesting results as these, isolated descriptions of species are certainly dry reading and of little immediate profit to science.

The Taxidermist's Manual. Third Edition. By S. H. Sylvester. Middleboro', Mass. 16mo, pp. 29. Price \$1.00.

A very brief, but so far as it goes, accurate account of the mode of stuffing birds and mammals, with a few words on the methods of preparing skeletons, preserving eggs, and mounting insects. The information given is too scanty, and wood-cuts should have been added illustrating the methods described. The price of this little book is altogether too high.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Orange Judd & Co., New York.

We cannot speak in too high praise of the Natural History illustrations in the above-named journal. Every number issued contains numerous illustrations of animals and plants, drawn with fidelity, and engraved with the utmost skill. The generous manner in which this branch of science is treated, renders the journal alike valuable to the lover of nature, and to the agriculturist.

AMERICAN POMOLOGY. APPLES. By Dr. John A. Warder. 29 Illustrations. New York, Orange Judd & Co., 41 Park Row. 12mo, 1867.

A carefully prepared and well-printed volume, which must prove of great value to all fruit-growers. While the book is intended for readers in all parts of the country, it is especially adapted to the wants of pomologists in the Western States.

A very useful and rather new feature in this compact manual is the large number of pages (fifty-five) devoted to the insects injurious to the apple, of which over eighty species are noticed, with short descriptions, notes regarding their habits, and remedies against their attacks, which contain many practical suggestions.

The chapters on the History of the Apple, Propagation, Dwarfing, and Diseases, must interest all scientific horticulturists.

AMERICAN NAT., VOL. I. 41